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anal (a'nal) [L. *analis*] pertaining to the anus.

analbuminemia (an'al-bu'mi-ne'me-ah) a state characterized by deficiency or absence of albumins in the blood serum.

analeptic (an'ah-lep'tik) [Gr. *analepsis* a repairing] a drug which acts as a restorative, such as caffeine, amphetamine, pentylenetetrazol, etc.

analgesia (an'al-je'ze-ah) [an neg. + Gr. *algēsis* pain + -ia] absence of sensibility to pain; absence of pain on noxious stimulation; designating particularly the relief of pain without loss of consciousness; called also *alganesthesia*. **a. al'gera**, spontaneous pain in a denervated part; pain in an area or region which is anesthetic; called also *a. dolorosa*. **audio a.**, audioanalgesia. **continuous caudal a.**, the relief of the pain of labor and childbirth by the continuous bathing of the sacral and lumbar plexuses within the epidural space by the injection of an anesthetic solution. This method is used also in general surgery to block the pain pathways below the navel. Called also *continuous caudal anesthesia*. **a. dolorosa**, *a. algera*. **epidural a.**, analgesia induced by introduction of the analgesic agent into the epidural space of the vertebral canal. **infiltration a.**, paralysis of the nerve endings at the site of operation by subcutaneous injection of an anesthetic. **narcotical a.**, local analgesia preceded by premedication. **paretic a.**, loss of the sense of pain accompanied by partial paralysis. **permeation a.**, surface *a.*, in dental anesthesia, a maintained level of consciousness-sedation, short of general anesthesia, in which the pain threshold is elevated, usually induced in inhalation of nitrous oxide and oxygen. **surface a.**, local analgesia produced by an anesthetic applied to the surface of such mucous membranes as those of the eye, nose, throat, larynx, and urethra; called also *permeation a.*

analgesic (an'al-je'zik) 1. relieving pain. 2. not sensitive as to pain. 3. an agent that alleviates pain without causing loss of consciousness.

Analgesine (an'al-je'sin) trademark for a preparation of antipyrine.

analgetic (an'al-jet'ik) analgesic.

analgia (an'al-je-ah) [an neg. + Gr. *algos* pain + -ia] absence of pain.

analgic (an'al'jik) insensible to pain.

anallergic (an'ah-ler'jik) not allergic; not causing anaphylaxis or hypersensitivity.

analogous (ah-nal'o-gus) [Gr. *analogos* according to a due ratio, conformable, proportionate] resembling or similar in some respects, as in function or appearance, but not in origin or development; cf. *homologous*, def. 1.

analogue (an'ah-log) 1. a part or organ having the same function as another, but of a different evolutionary origin; cf. *homologue* (def. 1). 2. a chemical compound with a structure similar to that of another but differing from it in respect to a certain component; it may have a similar or opposite-action metabolically. Cf. *homologue* (def. 2). **base a.**, an analogue of a purine or pyrimidine base, as aminopurine. **homologous a.**, a part that is similar to another in both function and structure. **metabolic a.**, a closely similar compound which tends to replace an essential metabolite. **substrate a.**, a substance with a structure similar to the natural substrate of an enzyme and which, because of this similarity, inhibits the action of the enzyme, as in competitive inhibition.

analogy (ah-nal'o-je) [Gr. *analogia* equality of ratios, proportion] the quality of being analogous; resemblance or similarity in function or appearance, but not in origin or development.

analphalipoproteinemia (an-al'fah-lip'o-pro'te-in-e'me-ah) Tangier disease.

analysand (ah-nal'i-sand) one who is being psychoanalyzed.

analysis (ah-nal'i-sis), pl. *analyses* [ana- + Gr. *lysis* dissolution] 1. separation into component parts or elements; the act of determining the component parts of a substance. 2. psychoanalysis. **activation a.**, a quantitative determination of the presence of certain types of nuclei in a sample by transmuting them into radioactive nuclei and analyzing the emanating radiation. **antigenic a.**, the determination of the components of the antigenic mosaic of a bacterial species. **bite a.**, occlusal *a.* **blood gas a.**, the determination of oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations and the pH of the blood by laboratory tests; the following measurements may be made: PO_2 , partial pressure of oxygen in arterial blood; PCO_2 , partial pressure of carbon dioxide in arterial blood; SO_2 , percent saturation of hemoglobin with oxygen in arterial blood; the total CO_2 content of (venous) plasma; and the pH. **bradycinetic a.**, cineradiographic study of motor activity. **cephalometric a.**, a study or analysis of the skeletal and dental relationships used in orthodontic case analysis, as seen in cephalograms. **character a.**, the systematic psychotherapeutic investigation or analysis of the personality traits or defenses of an individual. **chromatographic a.**, chromatography. **colorimetric a.**, analysis by means of the various color tests. **densimetric a.**, analysis by ascertaining the specific gravity of a solution and estimating the amount of matter dissolved. **distributive a.**, psychobiologic treatment by the

directed study and interpretation of the patient's present and past behavior. **Downs' a.**, a series of cephalometric criteria developed by Downs as an aid in orthodontic diagnosis. **ego a.**, the intensive therapeutic study and analysis of the ways in which the ego resolves or attempts to deal with intrapsychic conflicts. **end-group a.**, evaluation of the degree of linearity and branching of polysaccharide by determination of the number of end groups; determination of the amino- and carboxyl-terminal amino acids of a protein permitting an evaluation of the number of peptide chains per molecule as well as the state of purity of the protein. **existential a.**, existential psychoanalysis. **gasometric a.**, the measurement of the different components of a gaseous mixture. **gravimetric a.**, quantitative *a.* **group a.**, intensive psychotherapeutic analysis in which two or more patients actively participate. **occlusal a.**, a study of the relations of the occlusal surfaces of opposing teeth, and of the relations of the teeth in one jaw to those in the opposite jaw as units; called also *bite a.* **organic a.**, the analysis of animal and vegetable tissues. **polariscopic a.**, analysis by means of the polariscope. **proximate a.**, the determination of the simpler constituents of a substance. **qualitative a.**, qualitative *a.*, the determination of the nature of the constituents of a compound or a mixture of compounds. **quantitative a.**, quantitative *a.*, the determination of the proportionate quantities of the constituents of a compound. **radiochemical a.**, direct or indirect identification or determination of the content of specific elements in a substance through measurement of the disintegration rates of radionuclides. **spectroscopic a.**, spectrum *a.*, analysis by means of determining the wave length(s) at which electromagnetic energy is absorbed by a sample. **tetrad a.**, the analysis of crossing over by studying all the tetrads arising from the meiotic divisions of a single primary gametocyte. **transactional a.**, a type of psychotherapy involving an understanding of the interpersonal interchanges between the components of the personalities of the participants (individuals or members of a group). **ultimate a.**, the determination of the ultimate elements of a compound. **vector a.**, analysis of a moving force to determine both its magnitude and its direction, e.g., analysis of the scalar electrocardiogram to determine the magnitude and direction of the electromotive force for one complete cycle of the heart. **volumetric a.**, quantitative analysis by measuring volumes of liquids.

analysor (an'ah-li'zor) analyzer.

analyte (an'ah-lit) a substance undergoing analysis.

analytic (an'ah-lit'ik) pertaining to analysis.

analyzer (an'ah-li'zer) 1. a Nicol prism attached to a polarizing apparatus which extinguishes the ray of light polarized by the polarizer. 2. Pavlov's name for a specialized part of the nervous system which controls the reactions of the organism to changing external conditions. 3. a nervous receptor together with its central connections, by means of which sensitivity to stimulations is differentiated. **amino acid a.**, an analytical instrument that separates, identifies, and measures quantities of amino acids and related compounds. **amino acid sequence a.**, an instrument for determining protein components in plasma, useful in blood-lipid evaluation. **blood gas a.**, an instrument for measuring partial pressures of oxygen, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen in blood. **breath a.**, an instrument for determining the volume and composition of respired gases; some types are specifically designed for detecting alcohol in the breath. **image a.**, an instrument that counts, measures and classifies cells and images viewed on microscopes, photographs, transparencies, etc. **oxygen gas a.**, an instrument for measuring the oxygen content of a gaseous mixture, or dissolved oxygen in a liquid, or saturation of blood hemoglobin with O_2 or partial pressure of O_2 in blood. **voice a.**, an electronic instrument for printing out waveforms corresponding to vocal characteristics, as an aid in identifying voice and speech problems or a particular speaker.

Aname (an'ah-me) a genus comprising the venomous "bird spiders" of the family Theraphosidae.

Anamirta cocculus L. Wight & Arn. (Menispermaceae) (an'-ah-mer'tah kok'u-lus) a species of East Indian woody vines whose dried berries or fruit, cocculus indicus, yield picrotoxin. Called also *A. paniculata*.

anamirtin (an'ah-mer'tin) an oily glyceride, $C_{11}H_{24}O_{10}$, from the dried berries or fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*.

anamnesis (an'am-ne'sis) [Gr. *anamnēsis* a recalling] 1. the faculty of memory. 2. the collected data concerning a patient, his family, previous environment, and experiences, including any abnormal sensations, moods, or acts observed by the patient himself or by others, with the dates of their appearance and duration, as well as any results of treatment. 3. in immunology, the faculty of immunological memory as exemplified by events in the secondary or anamnestic immune response.

anamnestic (an'am-nes'tik) pertaining to anamnesis. See also under *response*.

Anamniota (an'am-ne-o'tah) [an priv. + Gr. *amnion*] a major group of vertebrates comprising those which develop no amnion, including fishes and amphibians; opposed to Amniota.